

part being common farmers, we pretend not to be so eagle-eyed as to pry into the hearts and designs of our fellow-citizens; we leave that to infidelity itself, and are content to judge of men by what they say and do. Our accuser after having laid the foundation of his edifice, upon what he imagines to be our designs, he then proceeds to the rearing of his immense fabric of assertions, misrepresentations and calumnies, all of which I shall not attempt to notice. His flighty imagination augurs to him we are for war, interminable war upon the County Court, and upon the members of our Legislature, for taking stock in the Charleston rail road. If to call in question their acts be war, then indeed we are for war, (although we farmers are not accustomed to so call it) for we have called in question that act, and have protested and do protest, and will continue to protest against it, until that clause in our constitution is shown us, authorizing the County Court or Legislature, or the two combined, to tax the people of Fayette county alone, for any such mighty projects. We are well aware of all the arguments that are used to support this act, but as Mr. One of the People has not introduced them, we will not at this time expose them, for it seems, that such was the violence of his rage against us, that he entirely forgot to place any argument or reason in his production, contenting himself with railing instead of reasoning; he also says, we are for war against Lexington, against the whole internal improvement system, and against the agriculture and labor of the country. This is an assertion without a particle of evidence to sustain it; for we passed no resolution against Lexington, against the internal improvements, nor against the labor of the country: we therefore place all this to his fertile imagining genius; he next strikes at what he calls our maxim, which is, give us more cattle and we will get more land; the first time I have ever heard a people censured for increasing their stocks of cattle, or for adding to their tracts of land. And please tell me, Mr. One of the People, what inducements are you offering to the people of Fayette, to influence them to assist in making this great, this magnificent rail road? are you not telling them, that you will facilitate commerce, and that it will have a tendency to enrich our country? tell Kentucky, tell South Carolina, that her interest is not to be promoted, that she is not to grow richer by it, and she will not make one foot of the road; in fact, is not money, which is but a substitute for land and cattle the great moving cause in this undertaking? but to show you that the writer was actuated more by malice, than by correct principles, and that he must have labored under some morbid derangement of mind—compare what he says is our maxim, with what he says a few sentences above: he says, we are against the agriculture and labor of the county, and directly afterwards says that we are for more land and more cattle; and now gentle reader, please reconcile them if you can. If we were to attempt to expose all the little discrepancies that appear in this production, it would take more time than we at this time see proper to bestow, suffice it to say, that we have shown the whole foundation is sandy, and having sapped that, the superstructure must necessarily fall to the ground.

In conclusion we would say to the free-men of Fayette, that the acts of the Chilseburg precinct are before you; they are the deliberate convictions of our minds. This meeting was not gotten up, to stir up strife and discord, nor was it gotten up by aspirants for office; there are no office seekers among us that we know of, although we are persuaded that it would be better for us, and our state might yet be saved from bankruptcy, were we to elect sober steady farmers to the Legislature, instead of pettifoggers, who are loitering about the streets of the city, in the groceries and grog shops, and at the card tables. We have no hostile feelings towards a member of the County Court, nor have we any towards the members of the Legislature; but we do believe they have transgressed the bounds of their authority, we care not for the money; we had rather pay four times as much in accordance with the constitution of our country, than to see one dollar paid in violation of that sacred compact. We believe he people ought to interpose and check the progress of rising power, before the chains of despotism are firmly rivetted upon them.

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.
Fayette county, June 10, 1837.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO MY COUSIN JIM BUCKET.
DEAR JIM.—We had high times here (Shelbyville) on the 29th inst. (May). We heard, some how or other, on that memorable morning, that the great and mighty Daniel Webster would be in our town at 9 o'clock, a. m. Well, Jim, I know you would have been pleased to have seen the uproar; as horses are not plenty in town, the fleetest on foot, was the more likely to obtain horses for the present occasion. That accounts for the figure they made on their return. Every fat man was mounted on a lean pony. They soon put out, and shortly met what their eyes wished to see. They halted, and made the necessary arrangements. Mr. Webster was to be mounted on Mr. —'s roan pony; and Mr. — to go in the stage. All in order—here they come. Mr. — mounted up in the stage, all his acquaintances believing him to be Mr. Webster, although just like Mr. — Mr. Webster was taken for a Cherokee Chief, whom we supposed to be the travelling companion of Mr. W. When they arrived at the tavern, men, women, children, and even negroes, had met to hear

him. You know I cannot remember speeches; but he took on mightily. I believe the meaning of his speech was, that we must make him President next time, instead of Mr. Van Buren. We never fired a gun, as some say he hates the smell of gunpowder. Now, Cousin Jim, some people say he was opposed to the late war, and in favor of the Hartford Convention, and entirely anti-Republican. Just between ourselves, let me know what you think about it in your next, but keep dark!!

Your cousin,
NED BUCKET.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, June 9, 1837.

MR. EDITOR.—I observe that there is going the rounds an article from the pen of the venerable R. Wickliffe, which is captioned headed "A Scathing Epistle." Upon a perusal of it, I am struck with two things which seem remarkable, as they emanate from a source so very respectable.

First, sir, I am astonished at the heat, and perfect rage of accusation, which runs through the whole of them, by some much extolled, but in my estimation, extraordinary and erroneous commendations. It is a rare occurrence to find a gentleman of Mr. W.'s years breaking forth in the same burning strain of sweeping, bitter denunciation. Age is generally a period of calmness and sedate reflection, and it would seem that the productions of such a tranquil season should share largely in the calmness of character. But contrary to all rational expectation, instead of calm, logical reasoning, mark the author of "A Scathing Epistle," deals, exclusively, from end to end, in broad, malignant assertion, and forced, unjustifiable, and irrational deduction.

The reader, whose credulity or want of reflection, leads him to give full credit to whatever he sees asserted boldly, would imagine, after perusing this unusual epistle, that General Jackson had retired to the Hermitage as peacefully, as yellow boys and white boys, and the roots of Uncle Sam, could make him; he would imagine, that every supporter of the last eight years' administration, whose vision had been at any time blessed with the sight of Washington, especially of the White House, was mightily increased in goods; he would even conjecture, that many of the followers of the faith, who never saw the proud city or its great White Palace, by the strange virtue of their creed, had become as Cressus in worldly store; in a word, such a character just rising from a hearty meal on this rare dish, "A Scathing Epistle," would be near ready to conjecture, that the liberty of the land was trodden in the dust, its wealth taken and divided as spoil by a bandit horde, who, enriched by their rapine, were even yet riding over the ruins of the fallen nation, and flendlike, exulting in the dire calamities which, their own recklessness had wrought. Yes, sir, such and even more would be the strange imaginings of credulity and simplicity after reading the envious and stormy production of Mr. W.'s viper race. But is there one idea, one single image, of his holding forth, to be found in the reality? The very question is offensive to common sense. Such being the singularly malignant and overwrought character of the epistle of the venerable gentleman, and it being so diametrically opposite to that, which should and usually does emanate from the pen of the aged and experienced, and such more especially being its character under circumstances so little calculated to call forth the spirit that it breathes, its personal filth, as before remarked, with profound astonishment.

But there was something more which seemed to me to be strange, passing strange, in Mr. W.'s whirl of thought and fancy. It was the novel doctrine, that, for the good and safety of the nation, age and experience should give place to youth and inexperience; that men in the right season of their intelligence, after gathering in the full intellectual harvest of many years of industry, should give over their parts on the great political theatre to be played by boyish actors, tyros in the art of theatrical performance. That this, sir, is a new and dangerous doctrine, the reflecting cannot for a moment doubt. We all know your impudence of restraint and eagerness for destruction. Where then is the necessity of beckoning the young men of the land to the stormy arena of political life? Is there not rather, need to curb their proneness and ardent aspirations? Is it not endangering the success of a young gentleman's course through life, to encourage him to enter upon it in accordance with his own ardent wishes, prematurely, ere he has laid that deep strong foundation in which an after superstructure may be raised to the heavens? But Mr. W.'s strange doctrine is not so particularly dangerous to the youth of the land as to the government itself. Can it be necessary to explain the how of this? The fact is universally admitted, that law, every where, parties of the character of the law-giver. What now are the characteristics of youth? Are they not impetuous, rash, improvident and fickle? Then what, such being the characteristics of the legislators, would be the character of the legislation? Let reason and every-day sense, answer, and they will rebuke the suggestion of the author of "A scathing epistle." Whenever our legislative councils are called—whether state or national, but especially the latter—with young men, we must expect to be visited by two afflicting evils; 1st, improvident, rash, unwise enactments; and 2d, instead of a settled, steady policy, to which, the wants of community would soon conform, we must be subject to such extreme vacillancy, that the ship will continue, as it has done, to roll from side to side in a manner so irregular and fearful, that its safety must ever be a matter of the merest conjecture.

Such, sir, would unquestionably be the political fruit of youthful legislation. And I ask is such the fruit which the wants of this country demand? Do we not know that of all things else the interest of our government calls for nothing so imperatively as for a settled uniform policy, to have which our statesmen must be, not as Mr. W. would have them boys, but men, I mean men in experience and intellectual acquirement, men too far advanced to be driven waywardly by that dangerous and shifting breeze which never fails to blow in the season of youth. I would not insinuate by all this, that we need or should have the service of Mr. W. in the councils of the land; for from his own showing it is high time he should finally and forever decline the hard life of the politician.

The object of this communication, is to express the surprise of a reader of "A Scathing Epistle" at the two facts above commented upon. Why it is, that an old man, from whom at his time of life we might expect on all occasions a calm dispassionate production should disengage so much of the viper and provoked lion, is much beyond conjecture. That he should advance the new & irrational & dangerous doctrine that age should give place to youth, experience to inexperience, steadiness and caution to wildness and rashness, is also inexplicable unless upon the grounds that he has a son, or son-in-law, or other near relative, whom in the plenitude of his parental kindness, he wishes to see taken up into the tender embraces of his country.

For one, though I be in the main a whig, I deprecate the sweeping manner in which Mr. W. denounces the administration party; and though I am myself a youth, and possibly coveted in an ordinary degree honorable distinction, yet I love my country, and her reputation too dearly, to wish the promulgation of Mr. W.'s new doctrine to go uncorrected.

HANNIBAL.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nicholasville and vicinity, (composed of citizens of both political parties,) held at the Court-house, on Monday the 12th day of June, 1837, for the purpose of taking into consideration the pecuniary affairs and condition of the country:

On motion, Col. O. ANDERSON was called to the chair, and ELLIS CORN, Esq. appointed Secretary. Dr. Alexander K. Marshall, in a brief and forcible address, explained the object of the meeting; whereupon it was moved, that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Alex. K. Marshall, Geo. Shanklin and Richard H. Ridgely, Esqrs., who, after retiring a few moments presented several resolutions, which were ably discussed by Messrs. Marshall, Shanklin, Wake, and Ridgely. H. Daniel, Esq. then addressed the meeting and offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for those presented by the committee, which being read, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That whilst the citizens of Jassamine, seriously lament the financial derangement of the country, they must acknowledge the absolute necessity which compelled the Banks of Kentucky to suspend payment in specie.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the officers of the different Banks of Kentucky, and believe the Banks fully able to resume the payment of specie as soon as the Banks of other States will do the same.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting, will endeavour to sustain the currency of our State, by receiving for our produce or property, the notes of the Banks of Kentucky, on the same terms as specie, and that for every debt or demand due us, we will receive the notes of said Banks.

Resolved, That the citizens composing this meeting, will use all fair and honorable means to induce the citizens of the county, to take the paper of the Banks of the State, in discharge of their debts, and that, whilst they acknowledge the supremacy of our laws, we will view with distrust, the acts of such of our citizens as may attempt to coerce the payment of specie from their creditors, until a resumption of specie payments by the Banks of the State.

Resolved, That whilst this meeting acknowledge the prudence of the officers of the Banks of Kentucky, in temporarily suspending payments in specie, and express their belief that the said Banks are in a safe and solvent condition; yet they will require of the officers of the different Banks, that prudence in the management of their concerns which will enable them at some short period to redeem their small notes, in specie, so as to give a circulating medium of change to the country.

Resolved, That the officers of the Banks in Kentucky, be requested to make gradual calls on their debtors, of such percentage on their debts as will enable them, speedily, to resume specie payments; and if said Banks wish to maintain the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, that they will, under no circumstances, increase the present debt due them, by any new loan whatever.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Observer and Reporter and Kentucky Gazette, for publication.

O. ANDERSON, Chairman,
ELLIS CORN, Secty.

From the Boston Transcript of May 22.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.—We have in our possession the original autograph letter from Thomas Jefferson to a Cardinal of Rome, of which the subjoined is a copy. The letter was sent by a merchant vessel, but owing to a catastrophe attending the voyage it was not forwarded, the envelope having been destroyed and the address lost. The master of the vessel died at a neighboring town a few days since, and his son found the letter amongst the father's papers. It is an interesting letter in many respects, but is nothing more so than in containing Mr. Jefferson's unreserved opinion of Napoleon Bonaparte. The compliment paid to our townsman, Mr. Ticknor, late professor of Spanish and French Literature at Cambridge, will be read with much pleasure by his friends here, and it is perhaps not unworthy of notice that it was written during his first absence, and is now published, after an interval of 19 years, during his second absence in Europe.

MONTICELLO, in Va. Feb. 14, 1815.

My dear Cardinal.—In March, 1815, I took the liberty of addressing a letter to you by Dr. Barton, a member of our Philosophical Society, distinguished for his science, who visited Europe for his health and expected to go as far as Rome. I was happy in the opportunity he furnished me of presenting myself to your recollection, and of renewing to you the assurance of the sentiments of friendship and respect engraved on my mind during our residence at Paris, and of our cordial continuance. But I doubt whether Dr. Barton reached Rome, as an aggravation of his malady induced an early return, which was followed immediately by his death.

A few days ago, I received a letter from M. Marechal, Archbishop of Baltimore, in which he informs me that he sides your friendly expressions towards me, on his leaving Paris some years ago, you had, in a letter of September last, made kind enquiries after myself and my family. I feel a pleasure, as well as a duty in answering these myself. Since my retirement in 1809, from all public duties, I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, and retain as much activity

of body and mind as, at the age of 74, we have a right to expect. My eldest daughter who had the honor of being known to you in Paris, lives also, and in good health, and has blessed me with many grand children, and some of them have commenced another generation. My last information from yourself, directly, was by the return of two young Americans, educated at Rome, who bore witness to your friendly patronage of them, and brought me, from you, the two exquisite engravings of Belisarius and Moricada, chief d'oeuvres of that art, which, placed among the ornaments of my house, renew to me daily the memory of your friendship. During the terrible revolutions of Europe, I felt great anxiety for you, and have never yet learnt with certainty how far they affected you. Your letter to the Archbishop being from Rome, and so late as September, make me hope that all is well; and thanks be to God, the tiger who revelled so long in the blood and spoils of Europe, is at length, like another Prometheus, chained to his rock, where the vulture of remorse for his crimes will be praying on his vitals, and in like manner without consuming them. Having been, like him, entrusted with the happiness of my country, I feel the blessings of resembling him in no other point. I have not caused the death of 5 or 10 millions of human beings, the devastation of other countries, the depopulation of my own, the exhaustion of all its resources, the destruction of its liberties, nor its foreign subjugation.

All this he has done to render more illustrious the atrocities perpetrated for illustrating himself and his family with plundered diadems and sceptres. On the contrary, I have the consolation to reflect, that during the period of my administration, not a drop of the blood of a single fellow citizen was shed by the sword of war or of the law, and that after cherishing for eight years their peace and prosperity, I laid down their trust of my own accord, and in the midst of their blessings and importunities to continue it.

But beginning to be sensible of the effects of old age, I feared that its infirmities might injure their interests, and believed the example would be salutary against inveteration in office; and I now enjoy in retirement the comfort of their good will, and of a conscience calm and without reproach.

I have thus, my dear Cardinal, given you the information you have requested, and nothing but that request could have justified so much egotism. In return you cannot gratify me so much as by saying as much to me of yourself in whose welfare I take cordial interest.

Before closing my letter, I will take the liberty of requesting that Mr. Geo. Ticknor, a young American, should be yet at Rome, as I think is possible, you will do me the favor of extending to him your countenance and protection while there. His science, his talents, the worth and correctness of his character, place him among the ornaments and hopes of our country; and my particular friendship for him will add, I trust, a motive more for your notice of him. I should have given him a letter to you, but that, having been three years on his travels through Europe, I could not, with certainty convey it to him. He was too to pass this present winter in Italy, and chiefly at Rome, and I fear indeed he may have left it before he can receive this proof of my attention to him, or of your friendship to me. In every event, however, accept, dear Cardinal, the assurance of my constant and affectionate friendship and the homage of my high consideration.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

The U. S. Bank.

For years the people have been told of the infallibility, the strength, the conservative power of the U. S. Bank. What has become of all these pretences now? It has failed among the first, without specie enough to pay even its deposits, and with the probability of a longer suspension than its contemporaries. Its specie debt to Europe—the means on which it has subsisted so far—would absorb five times the contents of its vaults—then it owes government eight millions, seven of them for specie received—and then its post notes. How can it meet this storm? To hear some of the bankites talk, one would suppose the monster had been dead for years! They speak of it as the 'late' great regulator of the currency—and yet it has never ceased to exist for a single moment. Its existence was continued by treachery, with an inheritance, according to Biddle, of all its former power and usefulness. How has it regulated the currency? The suspension of specie payments, bankruptcy and distress, are the evidence. It could not regulate the currency of the State which rechartered it—how, then, could it regulate that of the nation? Indeed, the very points upon which its operations have been directed, are the plague spots of the pressure. Who has forgotten the shout of triumph which hailed its recharter? The boasts, that the efforts of the people to crush it had been vain? How long is it since our state was agitated with the discussion of its vested rights? And men denounced as Jacobins, who questioned its protracted vitality? And yet its friends argue from the premises of its decay! Yes, it is and has been 'alive and kicking,' all along. Instead of curbing over issues and speculation, it has been the fountain of both: and so long as it remains, it will be the nucleus of a thousand minor monsters. As well might it be claimed for Crockett's great London bell, that it had a tendency to check gambling in that city, as to pretend that Biddle's Bank would restrain the practices

for which it has been instituted.—Pittsburgh Mercury.

The editor of the Gazette differs widely from Biddle, on one point. The former thinks that naturalized foreigners have no right to ask the debts due to them by the bank. The latter considers foreign claims as first and paramount to all others; and not until he has paid them to the uttermost farthing, will our own citizens and government be considered.

On the last day of the session of the New York Legislature, the Speaker received the following letter from the Cashier of the Mechanics Bank at Albany.—1b.

"Sir: I venture, in speaking for ourselves, to anticipate the cordial approbation of our sister institutions in saying that it will afford the banks of this city much pleasure to furnish the Legislature with some special change, as they are about leaving the city. The gentlemen may ask for it with entire freedom, you are at liberty to make this announcement to the House.

Very respectfully, &c.
THOS. W. OLCOTT."

Mr. Olcott would have conferred much more good upon the community at large, by making this announcement in favor of the mechanic and laboring classes. But it is nothing more than was expected that the banks would reward the legislature in some way for legalizing a measure so well calculated to benefit them.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

The manner in which the steamboat races, which so frequently end in the dreadful destruction of human life, are conducted on the Western waters, is given in the last Peoria Register, and was written by Mr. Samuel H. Davis, who was in one of the boats.

THE BANTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 14th April, the captain of the Franklin stepped on board of the Phillips, both boats being at Louisville, and, after the usual salutations, put his hand somewhat significantly to his neck. "What's the matter with your neck?" asked the captain of the Phillips. "I strained it," replied the other, "looking back for you the last run we made up."—"Well," said Captain McClain, "if I can get enough freight for ballast, you shall strain it looking the other way to day." Thus the challenge was given and accepted. The thing took wind, and best of \$100 to \$75 were made that the Franklin would beat the Phillips one hour. The latter got no freight and had to run under this disadvantage.

THE START.

The Franklin left port at 10 o'clock, with her usual complement of freight and passengers, and proceeded off in gallant style. The Phillips left at 35 minutes past 11, just as her challenger was passing Six Mile Island. She had no freight, but she had a good supply of pine knots, in addition to her stock of wood, which was, for the most part, dry beech, and excellent. The Franklin, being a daily passenger boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, of course contracts for and obtains the best wood on the river. The Phillips had about thirty cabin, and the same number of deck passengers; among the latter was a bugler, who from the hurricane deck, sent forth several striking airs, as the boat shoved off and got under way. The effect seemed enchanting. Merchants, a clerks, dray men, all dropped their pursuits, and became gazers upon the scene.

OVERHAUL AT MADISON.

Though the Franklin was observed six miles ahead on our leaving port, yet, from the bend in the river, and the increasing smokiness of the atmosphere, she was soon lost sight of, and not seen again until we arrived near Madison, 50 miles from Louisville. Here she had stopped ten minutes, probably to deliver the mail, and was half a mile ahead as we passed the town. Thus we had gained at least 20 minutes upon her in this distance. Till this time, very few of the passengers knew of the race. The sight of the Franklin, the swiftest boat on the Western waters; the fact that she was six miles ahead on our leaving Louisville, and that we were now within hail, produced a belief in the minds of all that we could beat her, and made us disposed to try.

PASS AT WARSAW.

The boats kept about the same distance from each other for the next thirty miles, to Warsaw, where the Franklin was compelled to touch to deliver the mail. The Phillips shot ahead, and obtained five or six lengths when the Franklin was off a gain, under a high head of steam. She gained upon the Phillips "mightily." Then the contagion spread through every soul on board. "Go ahead, captain—keep her in the wake—huzza for the Phillips!" was in every mouth. Nothing could exceed the spirit of the firemen and deck hands. The hatches were thrown open; pine knots covered the deck, and two or three axes kept going in splitting and breaking them; the deck passengers were huddled into the bow, to give the boat more dip; the chain wagons were hauled from one side to the other, as she careened; volumes of lurid flame issued from the tops of the chimneys, while dense clouds of black smoke filled the atmosphere over us. It was plain that no less excitement prevailed on board the Franklin. Thus far she had been queen of the waters. Would she see herself eclipsed without making a mighty effort? The way that both boats went "was a caution."

RISING SUN.

The relative distance between the two boats was but little altered for twelve or fifteen miles from Warsaw. The Franklin would sometimes leave our wake by

putting her head to the right or left, and attempting to get in a line with. After repeated failures she at last succeeded a few miles below Rising Sun. This is twenty miles from Warsaw. From its high banks a fine view is had of the river below. The citizens saw the boats approaching, and lined the banks as we passed them. In passing, the two boats were "neck and neck," and we were saluted with loud and continued cheers. No response was sent back from either boat; not a sound was heard save the sonorous breathings of the scape pipes and the whirl of the waterwheels. The right to respond belonged only to the victor, and that distinction was yet to be won.

ALARM OF THE LADIES.

A few miles above Rising Sun, the boats, which till now had been abreast, and from ten to fifty feet apart, struck each other with a slight occasion. The ladies, of whom there were twelve or fifteen on board the Phillips, became alarmed, and besought their husbands to interfere. While this consternation prevailed in the ladies' cabin and state rooms, a different scene was witnessed without: the two boats seemed to be lashed together, the officers of each shaking hands across the railings, and the firemen and crews looking defiance. As the passengers stepped out on the guards on either side, they were promptly ordered back, that the boats might be kept in trim; the Phillips especially being so light that the weight of four or five men would careen her over like a canoe. The highest excitement prevailed. The Franklin no longer regarded the delivery of the mail, and had Mr. Kendall's penalty been ten-fold greater, it would not have weighed a feather. The river in front of the boats, from the light of the furnaces, seemed a sheet of fire while the sky continued overclouded with the dense volumes of smoke which poured forth from the chimneys. Sometimes the Franklin would shoot ahead.—Our very breaths were held in suspense. Then would the Phillips recover her ground, and pass her adversary an equal distance. The cheers which had been sent forth a minute before were now returned with hearty good will and a determination to triumph, mixed with many horrid imprecations, was belched forth by the crews of both vessels. In passing Petersburg, the boats stuck with a more violent concussion than before; the alarm of the ladies increased, the captain of the Phillips was besought to desist, and assured that the ladies in question, from their constitutional nervousness, could not survive the excitement. Captain McClain yielded to their importunities, and in passing the point above the town just named bore away and left the channel to the Franklin, while a hearty cheer, followed by a gun, resounded from the latter. On board the Franklin it is said the ladies were even more alarmed. Camphor, ammonia, and all the restoratives on board flew around in profusion, until the cabin resembled a chemical laboratory.

ARRIVAL AT CINCINNATI.

The Phillips fell in the rear of the Franklin, as above related, twenty-five miles below Cincinnati. She maintained her distance to port, and came in three lengths astern, at ten minutes past one, having performed the run in thirteen hours and thirty-five minutes—150 miles.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR.

AND
GEORGE R. M'KEE,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
LEXINGTON Ky.

WILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort.
Office on Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's corner.
Lexington, June 9th, 1837—25-1f.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S
UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT
TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Ruptures, or what is commonly called Burses, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.
Isaiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
A. Symes, Nicholas county.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Reiden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 63 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county.
William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mrs. Fumy's black boy Fayette county.
Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.
Wolff's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
Cahill's son, Mason county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837—25-1y.

LOOK AT THIS!

All those indebted to the late firm of Scott & Chew, are particularly requested to come forward & make payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to be attended to.

J. & W. R. CHEW.
Lexington, June 13th 1837.—34-1m.

55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BEEKLEY.
Lexington June, 19, 1837—24-1f.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1837.

One more number will complete two years since we latterly had charge of the Kentucky Gazette. From many of our patrons who subscribed at the time we took possession, there will be one year's subscription due the 1st July, unless sooner paid of \$3.50. And some of our old subscribers are in arrears from 19th April, 1833. We have not been pressing in our dues, but we have, nevertheless, deeply suffered for the want of the small sums due. Those whose year will expire 1st July, would save 50 cents, by paying before that time—a sum not to be deemed trifling in these times, when the sight of a dollar is considered "good for sore eyes."

There has been a great mob in Boston, which originated at an Irish Funeral, where some difficulty occurred between one of the Irishmen attending the funeral, and a freeman who was passing. Considerable damage was done to property—some lives lost, and many persons injured. The firemen, by the cry of "Fire," called out most of the companies in Boston, when they proved too powerful for the Irish.

The promised response of General Jackson to the charges made against him by Judge White, and which have been so frequently, and considering the health of the Gen. so indelicately called for through the whig papers, has been received at this office. The time it was received, and its great length precludes its insertion in to-day's paper, but it shall be issued next week—when we have no doubt the Judge's friends will regret that the ex-president had not followed the example of another great man, and withheld it altogether, or at least until a proper time.

Mr. Kendall has replied to the tirade of abuse which was some time since poured out against him by Robert Wickliffe Esq. We cannot approve of some parts of Mr. K's production—it is too much in the manner of Mr. W. himself; but great allowances should be made for a man who has been so wantonly and unnecessarily galled by his unrelenting adversary; and the fine sympathetic feelings which would be awarded to Mr. W. must be much blunted by a recollection of the inveterate manner in which he pursued Governor Desha.

We shall on Tuesday next, issue in pamphlet form, an Extra Gazette, containing the addresses of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Kendall. Any gentleman wishing to procure copies can have them at 75 cents per dozen by leaving their names, with the number of copies they may wish, at this office, any time during the week.

Our latest advices from England, are to the 15th May. Money matters were growing worse. The capitalists begin to shy the bills issued by the bank of the United States, and it is contended by many of the English papers that they would not be paid at maturity. Other papers admire the adroitness of Mr. Biddle in furnishing that country with a paper circulating medium, in lieu of the gold and silver which had been heretofore shipped to the United States.

Louis Philippe had committed the punishment or Manier for attempting his life, to banishment for ten years, and had granted an amnesty to all confined for political offences.

In Spain preparations were making for a decisive conflict, which it was supposed would result in favour of the Queen.

The Wabash Courier gives the expose of the state bank of Indiana, from which we gather the following facts, which will go to shew how soon that institution can probably resume specie payment.

Paper in circulation	2,516,790
Due Treasurer of United States	1,350,846 35
Deposits	433,868 46
Dividends unpaid	59,046 91
School fund	4,200
Sinking fund	3,163 19
Cash liabilities	\$4,417,414 91
Specie on hand	1,196,187 23
Money wanting to pay	\$3,221,227 63

BOSTON BANKS.	
Circulation	1,609,466
Individual Deposits	4,465,249 30
Specie on hand	\$6,074,715 30
	982,346 35
	\$5,091,868 95

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.	
Treasurer United States	536,328 12
do. Post office Department	9,005 56
do. Pension office	22,536 30
of North Carolina	20,913 33
Notes in circulation	1,451,518
Dividends unpaid	4,312
Individual Deposits	300,612 34
Specie on hand	2,345,345 95
	492,197 89
	1,853,148 07

At the request of some of our friends, we insert "A Friend to the Constitution," which was issued from this press last week in hand-bill form. We have made no alteration, except in the punctuation, which we are often compelled to do in manuscripts.

Although we do not entirely accord with the author, we wish a fair investigation, and expression of public sentiment—and whatever that sentiment may be, we feel assured that the citizens of the county will not be dissatisfied, and will sustain the court in redeeming its honor by making the first payment required, which will only amount to four cents on each hundred dollars of assessed property. The stock can then, if required, be surrendered agreeably to the charter.

Although we may have been censured for our approval of all appropriations for the improvement of our country roads, we shall scarcely be charged with acting from mercenary motives; for those who have had the management of those improvements, seem to have been of the opinion that neither engineers, contractors or laborers belonged to the political party which we espouse, as they have cautiously avoided advertising for either in the columns of the Gazette.

The account of the steam-boat race, which will be found in this paper, may account for some of the disasters which so frequently occur on the western waters. The subject of those disasters has occupied the attention of the citizens of New Orleans, and the Legislatures of the States in relation to pass some law to prevent further destruction of human life, by carelessness on board these boats.

Capt. Castleman, who commanded the Ben Sherrod, has published his account of the loss of that vessel, in which he utterly denies that the boat was racing. We have not room at this time to insert the Captain's explanation.

We give in this day's Gazette, Governor Clarke's response to the Louisville committee. We had no expectation that we should agree with his excellency in all his views; but we entirely accord with him in his decision of convening the Legislature.

In regard to the propriety of permitting the banks to continue business after the violation of their charters, we have doubts; but if the Legislature should grant this privilege, we hope and believe it will be upon amendments to their charters, something like the following:

1st. That they shall at once commence the redemption of their notes of the denomination of five dollars, and so continue, until they are all taken in—never to be re-issued.

2d. That within a given time, (say twelve months) they shall commence in like manner to redeem their ten dollar notes, and so to continue until they are all taken in—never to be re-issued.

3d. That within a certain other given time, (say two years) they shall in like manner, commence redeeming their twenty dollar notes—and when taken in, never to be re-issued.

4th. That no dividend shall be made in favor of the stockholders, until the banks pay specie, upon presentation, of all their notes of whatever denomination, and for all checks for money deposited.

By the course proposed, there would still remain in circulation, bank notes of fifty dollars and upwards, which would answer commercial business, and leave in circulation the constitutional currency of gold and silver, for neighborhood purposes.

At all points from which we have heard, where there are no change tickets, specie is plenty; and our citizens cannot have failed to remark, that there was no scarcity in Lexington, up to the day when our corporation issued their plasters. And we venture to affirm, that if no paper was permitted to circulate as money under ten dollars, gold and silver would soon supply the place of tickets and five dollar notes.

Large meetings of the citizens have been held in Baltimore, Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati, at which resolutions were passed similar to those adopted at the Philadelphia meeting, an account of which was published in our last. Our limits will not permit their insertion; but we can say, that so far as our information extends, the spirit against bank monopolies pervades the union.

We have received the second number of "The Louisville Chart of Commerce," published every Saturday, by JAMES B. MARSHALL Esq. Editor of the Louisville City Gazette. It is designed to give, 1. a general view of the home market. 2. The price of stocks in all incorporated companies in the state, whenever in the market. 3. All incidents connected with business in general. 4. Arrival and departure of steam boats, consignments &c. 5. A close attention to foreign markets. 6. Commercial law. 7. Bank note tables. 8. Detectors of new counterfeiters. 9. Abstracts from prices current of New Orleans. New York, Philadelphia &c.

We have no doubt the Chart of Commerce will be a valuable paper to the commercial community, and the number we have seen contains much to interest the general reader. Its size, like our own Gazette, would not seem to deter one from laying hold on it, as he might expect to get through it, without great fatigue by the distention of his arms;—yet we fear, two papers of a similar character, cannot be sufficiently supported in Louisville, to yield a fair remuneration to their proprietors.

Our accounts from Texas have been so contradictory, that we know not on what to rely. Full credence may be given to the following, being an extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability, a native of this county, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS, OF TEXAS,
Camp Bowie, May 9, 1837.

"Gen. Johnston left the camp on the day before yesterday, precipitately, and the command devolved on Col. Rogers. On the same day, a funeral was held for Col. Henry Teal, who was shot in his tent about 5 o'clock of the morning of the 5th. He was killed dead—the ball having passed through his body, entering the breast, and passing out near the kidney.

"One individual only is suspected as the assassin, but the general impression is that more were engaged in the murder. The army has been dispirited for some time, and something of the kind has been experienced.

"Gen. Johnston had not recovered from the wound received in the duel with Gen. Felix Huston, and consequently could not exert himself for the army, as he otherwise would have done. Many threats have been made against his life, and some think him justifiable in leaving the army.

"I am of the opinion that we shall have peace in a short time, and then all will be tranquil, and I shall revisit my native state and friends."

We have heard it asserted by several, that the Bank of the United States, whilst holding a charter from Congress suspended specie payment about the year 1819. By the exertions and talents of Mr. Cheves, who succeeded Mr. Jones, this was averted. But Mr. C. in his exposure to the stock holders, soon after he came into office, represents the bankrupt state of that institution. He says,

"The specie in the vaults at the close of the year, on the 1st of April, 1819, was only \$126,745 25 cents, and the Bank owed to the City Banks, deducting balances due to it, an aggregate balance of \$73,135 99 cents. It is true, that there were in the mint 267,978 9 cents, and in there were in the Bank of Kentucky and Ohio, over land, \$250,000; but the Treasury dividends were payable on that day to the amount of nearly \$500,000, and there remained at the close of the year, more than one-half of the sum which had been drawn during the day, remained in the Bank in the shape of temporary deposits, which were almost immediately withdrawn. Accordingly, on the 12th of the

same month, the Bank had in its vaults but \$71,924 47 cents, and owed to the City Banks a balance of 106,418 19 cents; exceeding the specie in its vaults, \$124,895 10 cents."

Mr. Cheves says further, speaking of the Bank stopping specie payment: "In Philadelphia, it was generally expected. My memory deceives me, if I had found any one in or out of the Bank, who entertained a sanguine belief of its being able to sustain its payments much longer. On the contrary, there was (I think) a general expectation, that the nation was about to suffer the calamity of a currency composed entirely of irredeemable paper."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, June 8, 1837.

To Messrs. Sheard, Jones, Crook, Egan, Keats, Rudd, and Heren, Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN—Having been furnished by you with the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Louisville, relating upon me the immediate convention of the Legislature of our State, for the purpose of taking into consideration the embarrassments under which the country now labors, and the evils with which it is threatened, in consequence of the derangement of our monied affairs; and having heard from the gentlemen representing the Bank of Kentucky and the Louisville Bank, such reasons as these institutions have thought proper to suggest upon the subject, I have, upon mature deliberation, come to the conclusion, that it is not at this time advisable to convene the legislature. No good could result to the country, in my opinion, from the adoption of such a measure at the present crisis. The following reasons have induced me to come to this conclusion.

A very short period of time has elapsed, since the monied transactions of the country have become deranged, and the suspension on the part of the banks of the payment of gold and silver for their notes has taken place. So short indeed has it been that the public mind has not had time to become settled; or to form an opinion of the propriety of the conduct adopted by the banks, or to determine upon such measures as prudence would dictate as best adapted to meet the present emergency, and to extricate the country from the evils that hang over it.

Public confidence in the honesty of Banks and their ability to meet their engagements, is essential to the progress of every kind of business—to internal trade—to the adjustment and payment of debts—and, indeed, under present circumstances, to every pecuniary or commercial operation, or even to the transaction of the most common business affairs of citizen and citizen. Every movement, therefore, on the part of the public authorities, that might have the effect, even most remotely, to diminish this confidence, would be of great public evil and productive of the most pernicious results. To convene the Legislature at this time would, in my opinion, have a tendency to shake public confidence, not only in the Banks, but in the State Government itself. The very fact, that a necessity existed, sufficient to cause an assemblage of the Legislature, would excite uneasiness and distrust in the public mind. Apprehensions would be produced in the community, that the Banks would continue the suspension of specie payments, under legislative sanction—that a ruinous increase of paper currency might ensue, or that the Legislature might madly attempt to interfere with the obligation or contracts between individuals, and thereby in some measure destroy in them all moral sense of the necessity of punctuality in their dealings, and create a public disregard for the authority of laws and contracts. A large majority of the people of this State, so far as I have obtained information on this subject, are opposed to a call of the Legislature at this time—they do not deem it necessary—they believe it could accomplish no public good. They look to the action of the General Government for a remedy for the present deranged condition of the currency. The Congress of the United States is to meet in September next, and the people are opposed to any action of the State Government, previous to that period. It would not now be practicable to call a meeting of the Legislature earlier than some time in the beginning of next month. That would be a time very inconvenient for the members to leave home and attend me peculiarly unfavorable to calm, dispassionate deliberation. It would immediately preclude our annual elections, and might produce the most disastrous consequences. It would open a theatre upon which the demagogues would have an almost unlimited scope for the exercise of talents; used alone to promote his own selfish views, by playing upon the ignorance, the passions, and prejudices of the people. A state of alarm and excitement would be produced inimical to the operations of reason and reflection, and, in this state of agitation and rashness, before the public mind should become tranquil, our annual elections would occur under circumstances so obviously disadvantageous, that no good could reasonably be anticipated to result from them.

But the most powerful reason upon my mind arises from a settled conviction that the Legislature, if now convened, could adopt no measure that would bring relief and alleviation to the pecuniary embarrassments under which the community labors. It has no constitutional powers to enact stop laws, or any other law injurious to the rights growing out of public or private contracts. It would not relieve the Banks from any liabilities they are under to individuals, originating under the provisions of their charters. No individual, upon reflection, would desire the Legislature to attempt the exercise of such prohibited powers. What then would be accomplished by it, to meet the present crisis and diminish the difficulties of our condition? Any thing it

could constitutionally do instead of lessening would tend to increase the evils that now afflict society.

The conduct that the Banks ought to adopt in the management of their business is so obvious that there can be but one opinion about it—that line of conduct they can follow without the aid of further legislation. The amount of their notes in circulation ought to be diminished by small but regular calls upon their debtors. This diminution of their paper in circulation ought to be effected so gradually as not to produce a sudden pressure: the process ought to be slow, yet a certain one. By adopting this policy, they can inspire public confidence in the prudent management of their concerns, and in a short time place themselves in a condition to resume the payment of their notes in gold and silver. Any other line of conduct on their part will be fatal, not only to their existence, but ruinous to some of the best interests of society.

I have carefully examined into the condition of the Banks of this State and their means to meet their liabilities. No doubt, or ought to be entertained of their ability to discharge all their engagements, and, by an honest and faithful application of the powers with which they are entrusted, to restore the currency in a very short time to its former healthful condition. The present situation of affairs, has placed in their hands high and responsible duties. If in the discharge of their duties they do, instead of yielding to the love of gain, alone consult the welfare and prosperity of the country, (and that they will be actuated by this feeling we are assured from the high character and great moral worth of the Directors,) no reasonable doubt can be entertained, that the Legislature will, when it assembles, relieve them from the forfeiture of their charters—not by justifying the act of suspension, or authorizing its continuance, but merely by excusing it as the effect of imperious necessity.

I feel a deep abiding sympathy with the citizens of Louisville, as well as those in every other part of the country upon whom this calamity bears with an unsparring hand. I deplore the occasion and the circumstances that surround our lately happy and prosperous country, with so much gloom and despondency. I would to God, that it were in the power of the State Government to afford relief to the suffering citizens. Their own prudence and firmness may now their best and surest reliance—their patriotism and good sense, combined with mutual confidence, mutual aid, and mutual forbearance, will enable them to meet and overcome the danger. I have been alone actuated by an imperative sense of duty in forming the opinion thus communicated to you.

Your ob't humble servant,
JAS. CLARK.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER,
CHARLESTON, JUNE 1—5 P. M.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—From a passenger arrived yesterday on board the steamboat John Stony, which left Black creek on Monday last, we learn that intelligence has been received there that an expedition, under Lieutenant R. M. Peyton, of the army, had been undertaken from Lake Monroe to the upper part of the St. John's river; that Lieut. Peyton had discovered a lake, heretofore unknown to the whites, the Indians were cultivating large fields of corn, that twelve negroes (the property of Colonel Rees) having discovered the camp of Lieut. P., had come in and given themselves up. The negroes state the Indians did not intend to emigrate, but would recommence hostilities in a few weeks; and that Powell who has been represented to the contrary by all the other Indians who have come into Gen. Jesup's camp, is a man without influence among his people. We understand that the fact is otherwise, and that Powell is a chief of much influence with his tribe.

BEACON OFFICE,
NORFOLK, JUNE 4, 1837.
DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The beautiful village of Suffolk has suffered from a most destructive conflagration. It broke out on Saturday morning at the lower part of the village, and gained in spite of every effort, consuming the Court House, Jail, and a number of stores and dwellings. The loss is very heavy, and but slightly insured.—About FIFTY DWELLING HOUSES consumed.

FROM THE SOUTH

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam packet South Carolina from Charleston we have the papers of that city of Friday. The Indians, it was feared, were playing shy till the moment of striking a blow had arrived. Some thought more favorably of their intentions, but Gen. Jesup is probably well aware of the character of those he must deal with. The U. S. Squadron had not sailed from Pensacola at the latest dates. It was to have sailed on the 25th ult.

EXTRACT FROM AN ESSAY ON INDUSTRY.

This is a country which affords all the means not only of subsistence, but of wealth. But means must be applied, or the end is not attained. Greater industry may be necessary here than in some climes; but this is no unhappiness. A people that grow rich

suddenly, and without much labor, soon become luxurious and effeminate. They presently sink again into poverty, or their wealth is confined to a few. They lose their strength and vigor, and the spirit of liberty; and fall an easy prey to the first powerful invader, or ambitious usurper. A habit of industry is first acquired by necessity; and once acquired, it may continue for a while, after the necessity abates, unless circumstances alter too suddenly. It strengthens the body, braces the mind, and aids other virtues. It gives patience in adversity, courage in danger, and perseverance in difficulty. No people ever maintained their liberty long, after they ceased to be industrious, and became dissolute and luxurious.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THEATRE.

It will be seen from the bills of the day that Mr. FORTER, the Manager of the present Theatrical Company in our City, with that industry so characteristic to himself and company, have at a very enormous expense, produced the grand melo dramatic and scenic spectacle of CHERY AND FAIR STAR. I, before last evening's performance, had an opportunity of seeing at the private rehearsal, the effect of the scenery and machinery; and do say that it surpasses any and every thing of the kind, that I ever beheld in this section of the country—the happy effort of the artist and the well regulated machinery, together with the entire delusion, is deserving the highest commendation. It is truly astonishing that our citizens should feel so indifferent towards deserving industry; what can be the cause of it? It cannot be the want of taste; and surely at such a time as this, when the mind is sorely oppressed, that it makes the most intelligent and energetic of our merchants, mechanics and trading men of the city, droop and hang their heads, when an hour or two's looking on a spectacle altogether pleasing to the senses and optics, would relieve the mind, and at least dissipate the common dull saying of "hard times," "hard times!" let us then for the present, being in all probability, the only chance afforded us, for some time to come, to witness a spectacle combining art, ingenuity and talent, go and give that assurance by our presence that we have yet left some of that proud ambition, which in days of yore, has placed the once "Athena of the West," in so enviable a situation—and greet the FAIR STAR, MISS CLARKE, surrounded with her many constellations, with a numerous and fashionable auditory.

From the Observer & Reporter.

DIED.—In this City, on Friday morning, at CAROLINE H. ARLISSON, daughter of DANIEL BRADDOCK, Esq. in the 14th year of her age. In recording the death of this young, interesting and accomplished girl, we may be permitted the privilege of saying, that to the friends who knew her—who had witnessed her purity of heart, amableness and beautiful simplicity of character, the "King of terrors" could not have brought a greater calamity by his blow. She was all that a father's heart could desire—a mother's eye delight to look on—a brother or a sister to be proud of. Could the deep and untold prayers of an afflicted family, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives, have prevailed on High, she had yet been among us, loving and beloved. But she is gone—and nothing remains but the memory of her virtues, and the consolation that she died in the hope of a blissful immortality beyond the vale of tears, which should cause her parents, relatives and friends, with more cheerfulness, to submit to this inscrutable and afflicting dispensation of Providence.

The following lines were communicated to us, written upon the occasion of this young lady's death:

LINES.

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE PUPIL—CAROLINE.

The rose in the pride of its bloom,
Has yielded its leaves to the rain;

And the air that was filled with its precious perfume,
May sigh for its fragrance—in vain!

For the storm has appeared, and its glory is fled—
The tempest passed by—and it lies with the dead;

The wild winds rushed on—and it bowed as they past—
And its glory was spoiled by the power of the blast!

The form of our loved one lies low;
Her sweet smile can charm us no more;

And the hand of the spoiler hath passed her brow,
And its beauty, ah! who can restore?

The bright eye that sparkled with purest delight,
Is closed in the darkness of death's gloomy night;

And the smile that the dark clouds of grief could illumine,
Will it play on her lips in the damps of the tomb?

Thou art gone—but we'll think on the yet;
Thou art dead—but thy nameshall survive;

For the heart that once knew thee, will never forget—
And shrined in those hearts thou shalt live;

Redeemed from the grave and free from decay
As the spirits that love thee—and deathless as they!

By the smile which death could not destroy—
By the death-scene so tranquil and still;

Well think of thy spirit as dwelling in joy,
And freed from the thrall of ill.

We'll deem that thy spirit will sometimes descend
To the scenes that it loved—and our pathway attend;

And the tear that will hallow the wreath we claim,
Will be bright with the thought of our loved CAROLINE.

JUNE 17, 1837.

DIED.—In Liberty, Clay co. Mo., on Wednesday, May 24, Mr. George W. Hendley, son of John Hendley, formerly of Lexington, Ky.

The deceased was a young gentleman of fine moral character—and he died much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.—Communicated.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE firm of MULLINS & KENNETT, is

All persons indebted to the firm, are requested to make payment to J. N. KENNETT, who has purchased the entire establishment, and will pay all the debts of the firm.

C. L. MULLINS,
J. N. KENNETT.

June 16, 1837.

J. N. KENNETT

WILL continue the business in the same house, and will be thankful for the public and his old customers, to give him a call.

Lexington, June 20, 1837.—25-61.

FOR RENT, a desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, adjoining the North

ern Bank, on Short street. Apply on the premises, to

JUDITH B. HOSWELL.

Lexington, June 22, 1837.—25-61



Supply of Specie.

NOTWITHSTANDING the suspension of SPECIE payments throughout the Union, SYLVESTER still continues to redeem all PRIZES, however large, in GOLD or SILVER at the lowest current rates, and pledges himself to effect this at every sacrifice. Let all who feel the pressure of these calamitous times, send us a \$5, \$10, or \$20 bill of any solvent bank, for chances in the following Magnificent and well diversified Lottery, and you may reasonably look for a speedy relief from your embarrassments. For PRIZES PAYABLE IN SPECIE, please make immediate application to the Ever and All Lucky

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Draw Numbers in each pack of 25 Tickets!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 5. For the benefit of the Monongahela Academy. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 1, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars!

25 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 Prizes of 500 dollars! 25 Prizes of 250 dollars! 25 Prizes of 100 dollars! 25 Prizes of 50 dollars! 25 Prizes of 25 dollars! 25 Prizes of 10 dollars! 25 Prizes of 5 dollars! 25 Prizes of 2 dollars! 25 Prizes of 1 dollar! 25 Prizes of 50 cents! 25 Prizes of 25 cents! 25 Prizes of 10 cents! 25 Prizes of 5 cents! 25 Prizes of 2 cents! 25 Prizes of 1 cent!

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

25,000 dollars.

15 Draw numbers in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 4.

For the Benefit of the Town of Wheeling, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 8, 1837.

CAPITALS.

35,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,500 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,500 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 1,500 dollars! 1,000 dollars! 500 dollars! 250 dollars! 100 dollars! 50 dollars! 25 dollars! 10 dollars! 5 dollars! 2 dollars! 1 dollar! 50 cents! 25 cents! 10 cents! 5 cents! 2 cents! 1 cent!

Tickets 10 Dollars.—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

25 Prizes of \$1,250!

GRAND SCHEME!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 6.

For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, July 15, 1837.

CAPITALS.

25,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,000 dollars! 1,500 dollars! 1,000 dollars! 500 dollars! 250 dollars! 100 dollars! 50 dollars! 25 dollars! 10 dollars! 5 dollars! 2 dollars! 1 dollar! 50 cents! 25 cents! 10 cents! 5 cents! 2 cents! 1 cent!

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for 130 Dollars.—Halves Quarters and eighths in proportion.

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

OUR Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles, as we presume those wishing to purchase, will examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our friends and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western country.

Orear & Berkley.

Lex April 21, 1837—16-tf.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE.

THE regular trips of the afternoon Passenger Car from Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed as to accommodate the travel through, to, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort immediately after the arrival there of the accommodation Stage from Louisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

FARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents.

H. MCNATHY, Clerk.
Lexington, May 30, 1837—22-tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS;

A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837.

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Chesapeake, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assortment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall be fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate.

PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and care.

June 1, 1837—22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A T N. & H. SHAW'S FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE, six dozen very superior

White and Russia, HATS.

may 3, 1837—18-tf.

20 DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE,

for sale by J. T. FRAZER.

Lexington, May 30 1837—22-tf.

SAMUEL OLDHAM,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends

and the public generally for their past

patronage, and as he is determined to give

his attention and exertions, as usual, to his

business, he hopes to merit and receive a continu-

ance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM

is still at his old well known stand, on Main

Street, Lexington, just below Mr. Jones

Barber's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington

Library, where he will be happy to see his old

friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that

his

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full operation for the present season—neat

and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS.

At all hours from 5 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry

articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water, and Pres-

ton's Salts. Also—Wigs, Top Pieces,

Braid Curls and Puffs; new fash-

ion Fore Pieces for elderly La-

diess; Changeable Braids,

&c. &c. &c.

FANCY SOAPS AND OILS,

Of every description; and all other articles in

his line as usual, such as he has been in the

habit of keeping.

He has on hand some first rate

RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair

and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions,

with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recollect, his WIGS are of the latest

and newest fashions, just received.

May 25, 1837—21-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing be-

tween S. P. SCOTT and Joseph Chew has

this day been dissolved by the sale of the inter-

est of S. P. SCOTT to WILLIAM R. CHEW. The

business will be continued under the firm of J.

& W. R. CHEW, which will settle all the busi-

ness of the late firm, both in the payment and

receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT.

JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imperiously necessary that the busi-

ness of the old firm should be settled up, we

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchange newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following route, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 30th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back. Leave Dayton every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 4 p.m. next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p.m. next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p.m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, 110 miles and back.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 9 a.m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a.m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 4 a.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a.m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p.m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3 p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 35. From Cincinnati, O. to Georgetown, Ky. 70 miles and back.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m., arrive at Georgetown by 8 p.m.

No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.

Leave Louisville every day at 2 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 1 p.m.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m.

Leave Nashville every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 p.m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala. 117 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 1 p.m. next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 4 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a.m. next day.

Proposals for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Pulaski, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 3 a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.

Leave Elytown every day at 11 a.m., arrive at Montgomery by 4 p.m.

Leave Montgomery every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 3 a.m. next day.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

Proposals will be considered unless they are accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if this bid for carrying the Express Mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed. Dated 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedule, but not so as to increase the expenditure, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at an intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happens. For a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure.

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractors will be entitled to receive two months' extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department.

March 23, 1837. 16—24th July.

LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the case generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and

Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my engagements in those courts.

My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner, HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by AARON K. WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANIEL MAYES.

Lexington, March 4, 1837 10-tf



JAS. M. COONS,

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER.

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Saddles and Gentlemen's best full quality, plain and common.

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Superior and common

COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND

POLO HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Walleys;

Hard Leather, Boot and Belows-Tops

TRUNKS;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety.

Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do.

Wagon do do do.

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been particularly MANUFACTURED

of the best materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which he will, positively sell, as low as they can possibly be offered in this, or any other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of business.

March 2, 1837—9-6m.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837—9-tf.

100 Prizes of \$1,000 each!

Kentucky State Lottery,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky

CLASS NO. 22, FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

June 10th, 1837.

GRAND SCHEME.

Highest Prize \$30,000—100 Prizes of \$1,000

each, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1837.

To be drawn in the City of Alexandria, D. C.

Saturday, June 17th, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

\$25,000, \$7,500, \$5,000, \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,500

\$2,200, 20 of \$1,000 each—20 of \$500, 20 of

\$200, 130 of \$150—200 of \$125,

&c. &c. &c.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Package of

25 Tickets.

Making as many Prizes as Blanks.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NUMBER 24 FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday,

June 24th, 1837.

\$35,334, 11-100 \$11,764, 70-100 \$6,000, \$5,000

\$3,500, \$2,500, \$2,361, 19-100 50 of \$1,000,

50 of \$250, 50 of \$200, 63 of \$150, 63

of \$100, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

Tickets and Shares in the above Schemes, in

a great variety of Numbers, for sale by

A. S. STREETER,

Next door to the City Library,

Lexington Ky.

N. B. Orders from the country promptly

and confidentially attended to.

June 7 1837—23-3t.

Veterinary Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the inhabitants of

Lexington, and the country at

large, that he intends remaining

for some length of time in Lexing-

ton, at Mr. SAMUEL PEELE'S Tavern

Water-street, where he intends to commence

his practice of CURING HORSES of various

diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Pal-

levy, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other

diseases that horses are subject to. Persons hav-

ing horses afflicted with any of the above dis-

eases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or

sending for him in time, he will guarantee to

effect a cure.

JOHN HUBLEY.

Lex April 15, 1837—16-3m.

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to

the citizens of Lexington and the public

generally, in the various branches of his pro-

fession. Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH kept constantly in the state, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-

SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their

friends and the public generally, that they

have purchased the well known establishment,

formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and

are now prepared to furnish all articles in their

line, on the shortest notice. THE PLOUGH

MAKING Business will be continued in all its

branches, and a good assortment of the latest im-

proved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old

Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough

Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant

employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices

in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage,

and who can well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sept 7—53-tf